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AGENTS.

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...of country should prevail over the...  
...to reach individuals by reaching the...  
...the interests and policy of a...  
...Let the most who have dealt...  
...be exposed and understood; but in...  
...to do this, let there be no...  
...upon the public mind.

For instance: The legislation of our last Assembly has been amended. I think I can perceive that the real ground of complaint is that some of the members promised to distribute the "surplus money" amongst the people of the country; that notwithstanding these promises they failed to do it. If such was the conduct of any of our last Assembly I do not mean to defend them. I leave them to the tender mercies of those they deceived. But their conduct is no proof that the laws of last Assembly are unwise. Their bad faith to their constituents furnishes no ground for existing prejudice had a claim—on against them only, but also against the laws passed by a majority. I trust the distinction is too obvious to call for illustration. I desire to see the public mind enlightened by a plain statement of all the facts, and then leave the people to judge whether their servants acted wisely or unwisely. What, then, are the facts?

1. Our last Assembly met soon after Congress had passed a law for depositing with the States the surplus money of the Nation. Our share amounted to nearly \$700,000. The Assembly agreed to accept it. The first question, whether they did right, or whether it would have been better to refuse it?

Public opinion had decided this question, long before the Assembly met. Moreover, if it had been refused, the nation would not have retained the money; for the Act of Congress directed the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the same to any of the States. All the members of our Assembly voted for the Bill to accept the money, excepting one of the Senators—(Dr. Hall of Edmunds). He dissented, and (as he had a right to do) spread the grounds of his dissent upon the Journal of the Senate. None doubted his honesty; all honored his firmness, though they did not agree in his opinion.

2. It being agreed to accept this money, a question of deep interest was presented:—What shall be done with it? I do not mean to argue that there were any who feared the responsibility of determining the question. I hope and believe there were not any of that class amongst our legislators. Yet I must occur to every mind, at once, that the best plan for preserving popularity, was to vote against all the plans proposed, until a majority passed any of them. If the result proved its wisdom, the people would be satisfied with its fruits—if it turned out to be unpopular, the voters in the minority would be lauded for sagacity, even beyond their merits.

Would it have been wise to do nothing? If there were any member of our Assembly in favor of this proceeding, he did not avow it; and certain it is, that he might have subjected himself to very serious suspicions if he had. The money was in the Banks, and paid to our State by drafts on the Banks, and for the Legislature to do nothing was to leave it there. This would have been equal to a loan of the money to the Banks, without interest, till the next meeting of the Assembly—to wit: about two years. Indeed it would have been a handsome present to the Banks! But I presume there is no man who would justify such a procedure.

What, then, was to be done with the money—what was best? This was the anxious inquiry of every member, and the People will be able to determine how far their Representatives acted wisely, when I have laid before them (as I shall do) a connected and unprejudiced statement of what was proposed and rejected, and what was done.

Before I proceed further: Let it be granted that the Assembly acted not so wisely as they might have done. Let it be conceded they might have pursued a plan better calculated to satisfy the public and more acceptable to the people. Still, Congress had forced on them the responsibility of disposing of the question, and if they have done what they thought best for the State; if their legislation has been the result of honest inquiry, anxious study and sincere patriotism—is it generous to condemn them. Much more, is it patriotic to throw difficulties in the way of success to those plans, which their best judgment devised for the interests of the State? Is it patriotic to enlist party spirit and arouse public prejudice against the course already adopted? If those plans which are adopted, were not the best that offered, they are now the settled policy of North Carolina and to waver against their success is to fight against her interests. Whatever difference of opinion existed before they were adopted, none can doubt that it is now the interest of all that they should succeed. If any representative of the people has acted contrary to his promises, let him be denounced for faithlessness. If he has deceived the people, let them be exposed; but do not stir up against these measures the odium that belongs to individual treachery. And above all, let common sense show to every one how utterly inconsistent it is with true patriotism, to indulge in railings, that are not barely unnecessary, but positively mischievous. If the Acts of our Legislators, on this subject had violated any fundamental principle; if their progress and success were in themselves an evil; if the very objections to them were, that success in their schemes is injury to the public, I surely, will not deny that resistance is either right and patriotic. But that is not the case here. Let those plans succeed, and all agree that the interests of the State are most successfully promoted. Do not, then, let any desire of temporary triumph over rivals, allow any one to give aid to the disappointment and defeat of these plans; for in so doing he will be hostile to the interests of the State and the people of the State.

...country, and happily put a period to its days of...  
...in every shape to be deplored; but they are no more dangerous as in the hands of executive functionaries. Let the legislation of Congress for a time assume too strong a federal tone, how is to be feared; the vigilance of the people can and will soon correct it. But when it is once conceded, that the President and the officers under his control, are independent of Congress and the people in the management of the national Treasury, and, judging from what we have recently witnessed, a half century will be too short to re-instate the people in their constitutional rights.

The establishment of a United States bank is said by some to be a federal measure. Perhaps it is; we shall not contend that it is. We however happen to know one thing in its favor: it has been and still is advocated by better republicans than can now be found in opposition to it. If this is a federal measure, pray what is a Sub-Treasury?

Now after all, what is a Federalist? Is it the spirited Whig, who with patriotic zeal, asserts his rights and those of the people, when they are attempted to be trampled under foot by lawless usurpations? If so then we are a Federalist—we glory in Federalism. But if, as we should incline to think, the Federalist is he, who labors to support and justify an administration of the Federal Government that lavishes on its sycophantic minions thirty nine millions of the people's money, when one third of that sum was known to be extravagant; he who would collect all the pecuniary resources of the country into a federal Treasury, "independent" of Congress and the people who earned it, and place the whole at the absolute disposal of men who have proved themselves unworthy of public trust;—If he is a Federalist let us not be permitted to hold our peace till the whole country is purged of Federalism.

From the Southern Citizen.

Who are Federalists?

How much it would add to the intelligence of the community, if Editors would be always particular in the use of political terms; and use such only as are applicable to the case in point. Much might be said of the use and abuse of party names in general. In times of high excitement, like the present, this is carried to great excess: so much so, that when we hear the name "Tory" or "Federalist," we must first understand who it is that is using it, or else we have no conception at the meaning; and even then, we are left to conjecture in at least half the instances, the terms being bandied about as words of reproach, having no definite application—as used.

The term Federalist is applied indiscriminately to each of the great political parties of this country by way of reproach, as though it means a Tory, a political robber, a plunderer on a large scale, an enemy of his country's rights. But in reality a Federalist means no such thing. It is one who contends for strong Federal powers. He is for construing the federal constitution liberally as to the powers conferred by the States, and strictly and literally as a Republican understands it. Every man ought to have Federalism enough to give him a proper veneration for the legitimate powers of the General Government, as guaranteed by the letter and true spirit of the constitution. This will prevent him from becoming a Nullifier. Then he ought, on the other hand, to see and feel with lively emotion the importance of State rights; and stand ready at all times to defend them, by constitutional means, from the unlawful attacks of federal power. It will readily be perceived that when the federal principle prevails to an excess, there is great danger of approaching a consolidated, instead of a confederated government; in which the powers of the government would grow too strong and those of the people too weak. On the other hand, if the arm of the General Government should become paralyzed by the refractory spirit of the people, want of subordination, anarchy and confusion would be the inevitable consequence. Our frame of Government, then, by which we mean the General and State Governments together, has and ought to have, a due portion of federalism and republicanism (or democracy) so mixed and blended together, as to form the necessary checks and restraints upon each other. This is what we understand by that balance of power, without which all experience proves, no rational government can exist long.

When we here speak of federal powers, as opposed to state rights, we mean the aggregate powers of the general government residing in Congress, the President, and the heads of the several departments. And we understand the term Federalist and Republican to have had their origin in this opposition of interest. Now, however, the question is somewhat different; it is between the people and the executive—or heads of department. Our countrymen must bear with us when we tell them they were deceived by the buzzing popularity of a name without merit, in the election of General Jackson to the Presidency. They were swartime in perceiving it, owing to the unprecedented infatuation of the country. The Senate, having been mostly formed before the people had partaken largely of his intoxicating draughts, for a while withstood his rash innovations. But means were soon found to displace such as it was foreseen could then, under the delirium of the times, be succeeded by others of a different stamp, till this body became as obsequious as his purposes required. It is to be observed, too, that the House of Representatives was partially filled under the same influence that brought Jackson into power, and consequently he had the popular branch of Congress ready to execute his sovereign will from the start. No wonder, then, that the party in power found it an easy matter to aggrandize themselves with a high hand at the expense of the people's rights. This party, although federal in the extreme, called themselves Democratic Republicans, and with the sound of a name, united with the mighty show and parade that for a time characterized the administration in the eyes of the vulgar, they soon allured to their ranks all the most unthinking, superficial and trashy parts of the two great political parties that had previously existed. But the sound metal of both parties was left to unite in a Whig phalanx, that had already partially, and will effectually in due time, save the

country, and happily put a period to its days of...  
...in every shape to be deplored; but they are no more dangerous as in the hands of executive functionaries. Let the legislation of Congress for a time assume too strong a federal tone, how is to be feared; the vigilance of the people can and will soon correct it. But when it is once conceded, that the President and the officers under his control, are independent of Congress and the people in the management of the national Treasury, and, judging from what we have recently witnessed, a half century will be too short to re-instate the people in their constitutional rights.

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Importation of Ready Made Houses.

The Yankers "beat all natur." They are now exporting ready-made houses to the far-west. We shall have a new item on our custom-house tariff. Memorandum: Per steam ship Down East arrived at Kankakee, twenty-four houses with frame works, marble mantels, chimneys, &c., complete, per invoice \$24,000. The following, in practical illustration of the anticipated commerce, is from the Pekin (Illinois) Telegraph, July 21st. It is too good to be lost.—N. Y. Star.

Novel Importation.—The being furnished with a comfortable and convenient dwelling, is among the first and prominent wants of the Emigrant.

But this object is not easily attained. A resident in the country, with all the advantages of acquaintance, encounters great difficulty and delay in building from the scarcity of materials and labor; a stranger of course is subjected to far greater inconveniences. It would, seem, however, that some of our eastern friends (whom we welcome most heartily to this land of promise) are determined not to submit to this slow, vexatious process, and have hit upon an expedient, of the practicability of which, we will not venture to predict.

We saw last week in the warehouse of J. W. Casey, the various parts of a house, packed in distinct parcels, and shipped from the East, via New Orleans to this place, owned by one of the members of the enterprising colony of Delevan in this country. All the materials were prepared for bringing put together, which would finish and complete the house. The floors, &c. were already painted; and nothing was wanting but the shingling of the roof, and the lathing and plastering.

To what extent the importing of houses may be found advantageous we know not but the experiment is well enough.

"Murder will out."—The people of Pensacola were thrown into consternation some time in November last by the sudden disappearance of Dr. Jan. H. Parker, formerly of North Carolina. Search being made for the body it was found in the Escambia river, about 25 miles distant, and it was supposed he had been drowned. It now appears, says the Gazette, by the confession of one of his slaves, named Lewis, that the Doctor was murdered by Lewis and another slave named Henry, and thrown into the river. The deceased was killed by Lewis, who struck him with an axe on the side of the face and then gave him several other blows, which despatched him. Lewis, it is said has lately manifested symptoms of mental derangement, but in relation to this matter there is too much meaning in his madness, to leave any doubt of the horrible truth of his confessions.—N. O. Picayune.

Yankee Notion.—A second ark.—The Boston Times says that a gentleman in Dorchester, (Mass.) named Fessenden, is constructing a vehicle for the purpose of removing his family (nine in number) to the West, on rather a novel plan. It is to be 17 feet in length, 10 feet high, and about 6 feet in width, and is constructed so as to contain accommodation for cooking, sleeping and washing; and after their arrival at Illinois, can be used as a house until one of better proportions can be constructed.

A keen Retort.—You had better ask for money than money, said a fine dressed gentleman to a beggar boy who asked him for alms. "I asked for what I thought you had the most of," was the reply of the little mendicant.

SINGULAR LOVE AFFAIR.  
The following is a good story of two persons who fell in love with each other in a few words:

Among the passengers was Mr. Ridge, a young man of wealth and standing, from New Orleans, who, being a stranger to all on board, and feeling quite so much interest in his own safety as in that of any other person, was, in the midst of the confusion which followed the dreadful catastrophe, about helping himself to a place in one of the boats, when a young lady who had frequently elicited his admiration during the voyage, but with whom he was totally unacquainted, attracted his attention, and he immediately stopped forward to offer his services and to assist her on board the boat; but in this generous attempt not only lost sight of the young lady, but also lost his place in the boat. Afterwards when he discovered that the part of the wreck on which he floated would soon go down, he cast about for the means of preservation, and hatching together a couple of oars and an empty cask he sprang to it and launched himself upon the wide ocean.

His vessel proved better than he expected, and amidst the shrieks, groans and death struggles which were every where uttered around him, he began to feel that his lot was fortunate, and was consoling himself upon his escape, such as it was, when a person struggling in the waves very near him, caught his eye. It was a woman—and without taking the second thought he plunged into the water and brought her safely to his little raft which was barely sufficient to keep their heads and shoulders above water. She was the same young lady for whom he had lost his chance in the boat, and for a while he felt pleased at having effected her rescue; but a moment's reflection convinced him that her rescue was no rescue, and that unless he could find some more substantial vessel, both must perish.

Under these circumstances he proposed making an effort to get his companion in one of the boats which was still hovering near the wreck but the proposition offered no little chance of success that she declined, expressing her willingness at the same time to take her chance with him either for life or death. Fortunately they drifted upon a part of the wreck, which furnished them with materials for strengthening their vessel, and which were turned to such good account that they soon sat upon a boat sufficiently buoyant to keep them above the water, and when the morning dawned, they found themselves upon the broad surface of the "vast deep" without food or fuel or human being in sight—without a morsel to eat or drink—almost without clothes, and exposed to the burning heat of a tropical sun.

In the course of the next day they came in sight of land, and for a time had strong hopes of reaching it, but during the succeeding night the wind drove them back upon the ocean. On the third day a sail was seen in the distance, but they had no means of making themselves discovered. They were, however, at length picked up by a vessel, after several days of intense suffering, starved and exhausted, but still in possession of all their faculties, which it seems had been employed some purpose during their solitary and dangerous voyage.

We have heard of love in a cottage—love in the deep green woods—nay, even of love on the wild unfurrowed prairie; but love upon a plank in the midst of old ocean, with a dozen frightful death in view, is something still more uncommon. And yet it would seem that love thus born upon the bosom of the deep—erudied by the ocean wave—and refined upon the fierce beams of an almost vertical sun—in, after all, the very thing. There is about it the true spice of romance—the doubts, the hopes, the difficulties—aye, and the deaths too, to say nothing of the sighs and tears. Mr. Ridge must, therefore be acknowledged as the most romantic of lovers, for there upon the "deep, deep sea" he breathed his passionate passion, mingled his sighs with the breath of old ocean, and vowed eternal affection. Women are the best creatures in the world, and it is not to be expected that Miss Oslow (such was the lady's name) could resist the substantial evidences of affection which her companion had given, and accordingly they entered into an "alliance offensive and defensive," as the statesman says, which has since been renewed upon "terra firma," and is ere long to be signed and sealed.

On reaching the shore and recovering somewhat from the effects of the voyage, Mr. Ridge thinking that perhaps his lady love had entered into the engagement without proper consideration and that the sight of land and of old friends might have caused her to change her views, waited on her and informed her that if such was the case he would not hesitate to release her from the engagement and added further that he had lost his all by the wreck of the Pulaski, and would henceforth be entirely dependant on his own exertions for his subsistence.—The lady was much affected, and bursting into tears assured him that her affection was unchangeable and as to fortune she was happy to say that she had enough for both. She is said to be worth two hundred thousand dollars.—Brooklyn Advertiser.

Uncommonly Accommodating.—One of our exchange papers lately presented a curious mistake of the printer. The caption line "Through by daylight," which belonged to a steamboat advertisement, was placed over that of Brandereth's Pills.—N. Y. Sun.

PHILODON DESCENDS IN A BALLOON.

The Boston, from Argos gives the following account of a person descend in a balloon. On Saturday last, 11th instant, at eleven minutes before two o'clock, I commenced my parachute balloon, accompanied by two small parashutes and animals, from the spacious yard of the Washington hotel, by Mr. Chandler, and on soon as it attained the height of 2,000 feet, I detached the small parashute with its weight, which landed near the Lafayette college; by this time I rose several thousand feet more, when I detached my oil silk parachute, which enveloped me to decide the certainty and safety of my parachute balloon; it did not descend with that uniform velocity as the first. I however concluded that the experiment would not be hazardous if not disagreeable. I also was satisfied by former descents, that a balloon, as soon as it became flaccid, would invert in a rapid descent.

When I attained an altitude of about 10,000 feet, the balloon became fearfully expanded, causing a loud hissing from the small tube at the bottom through which the valve rope passed, giving me warning unless I opened my safety valve, the balloon must rupture; at this critical moment I became somewhat excited as I looked over the side of my car and saw the vivid flashes of lightning passing from one cloud to another. A thunder gust was moving from southwest to northeast, and my vessel, this time, was sailing swiftly from northeast towards southeast, passing New Village and Ashbury. I looked at my time piece and found it twenty minutes past two; and as I was returning it to my pocket, the balloon exploded! Although I had concluded the apparatus, I must admit that it was a moment of awful suspense, for in the space of ten seconds the gas rushed from the balloon with a noise resembling the approach of hurricanes; and as I fell through the air whistled through the net work like a strong northeaster through the rigging of a ship. I cast my eyes to the balloon, and found my expectations realized; it assumed the form of a concave hemisphere, falling rapidly without any vibratory motion, as I reached the lower strata of air, which blowing a sharp gale from the north. The parachute commenced its first relations, drifting me northward, making a bratation, about every ten seconds, now made the descent very unpleasant, motion causing a sensation similar to that of a person dreaming of falling. I make comparisons because I consider it a great affliction, as it frequently occurs to me. The wind from the South drifted me three miles before I approached the earth and made my landing much harder than would have been in a calm atmosphere.

As I neared the earth, I threw over my ballast, which put me off my guard, as my car struck the earth obliquely, bounced me out about ten feet, slightly bruising my shoulder. I sprang up quickly to see if I collapsed, but it had alongside of me. I stood gazing with astonishment, first at the parachute, then the car which had tumbled bottom upwards I next cast my eyes to the floating cloud through which I was sailing but then I uttered before, and I was standing on the firm, congratulating myself on the result of my experiment, which I named my report. I landed on the farm of Mr. Edwards, about ten miles from Exeter, got the assistance of Mr. Ward and neighbors, who were watching the descent of the parachute, little thinking that a man being accompanied it.

Exeter, August 11, 1832.

The Queen's Marriage.—The attendance of Prince George of Cambridge on the Queen, when she is engaged in party of pleasure, has given much news to a certain clique of Confidential Court. The Queen is one who, the young in years, well knows power; and is one who, will not allow her feelings to be controlled by impertinent interference. Lord Melbourne encourages the intimacy between the Royal cousin, and the every prospect of seeing the prince the sort of Queen Victoria. Should this come off, there will be weeping and gnashing of teeth among the German nobles. Prince George is now in his twentieth year, and it is stated that he will remain in Britain, visit Malta, and others of our possessions, so as to be about two years, he will receive her Majesty's hand. Marriages of cousins have not all been evil; but we imagine that the Prince who is particularly generous and good natured, will make a very comfortable companion for the little lady.—London Spectator.

The editors of the New York Journal of Commerce have admitted into their communication, criticizing with the use of the phrase, the "tables turned with the good supply of food. The editors say "the tables have no right to be turned; they have a right to be turned."

A Clergyman killed by Lightning.—learn from the Mercer Luminary, that Rev. J. Taylor of Pittsburg, (and known as calculator of the Almanac, and published in the city,) was struck by lightning, and instantly killed, on day night last. Mr. Taylor had been residing in the upper part of the county, Pennsylvania, where he was visiting when the melancholy occurrence place.







**Important Information.**  
To those suffering with Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Biliousness, Colic, Constipation, &c.  
**THE** utility of **DR. R. S. BERNARD'S** Remedy for Cholera has been proved in the most positive manner, the only cure of Cholera, as on all other kinds of Cholera, has been established what the judicious composition of the Remedy, its admirable adaptation to the various indications which occur in the course of these diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels, usually designated as Cholera, dysentery, diarrhoea, biliousness, colic, constipation, &c. the Proprietor, to anticipate from the first of all experience, however, that of men competent to discriminate accurately and to decide justly upon the effects of a medicine, must be the best; and with such in its favor, even the most fastidious in their matters, must by such these prejudices.  
The indications of cure are—To tranquilize the stomach and bowels; to relieve the excessive pain and purging; to stop the increased irritability of the intestines, giving rise to increased peristaltic motion; to relieve that rheumatic state of the bowels which is often the attendant of chronic cases sometimes accompanied with inflammation and ulceration; to soothe the spasms; equalize the circulation, and restore strength to the surface; to remove congestion of the internal organs; and to relieve the morbid irritability of the brain and nervous system—all of which has been effected by the use of **Bernard's Remedy for Cholera**; certificates of which have been given at various times of the efficacy in cases widely different in their origin and progress of each other.  
Look to its Certificates and directions which accompany each bottle, they are the best evidence that can be given. For sale by **Williams & Boyd**.

**PETERS' PILLS.**  
The Pills, is another proof of the infallibility of the old adage, that "truth is powerful and will prevail." Other pills are only puffed, but Dr. Peter's are purchased and praised and recommended until the demand for them has become almost universal.  
Dr. Peter's would impress this fact upon the public, that his pills are not a quack medicine, but a scientific compound of simple, which has been the result of many years intense application to a profession in which he was regularly bred, and hence it is so popular with the regular faculty as with the people at large.  
One of the many peculiar virtues of the Vegetable Pills is, that while very powerful in their effects they are particularly mild and gentle in their action. Unlike the generality of medicines, their application is never attended with nausea or griping.  
Peter's Vegetable Pills are now regarded by those who have had an opportunity to decide upon their merits, as an inestimable PUBLIC BLESSING.  
Without an exception in age or country, no medicine has spread with such rapidity and given such universal satisfaction.  
Prepared by **Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D.**, No. 120 Liberty Street, New York. Each box contains 40 Pills. Price 50 cents.

**A Catalogue of Reasons**  
For using Dr. Peter's Celebrated Vegetable Pills.

1. Because they are exceedingly popular, which proves them to be exceedingly good.
2. Because they are composed of simple which have the power to do good in an immense number of cases, without producing the means to do injury in any.
3. Because they are not a quack medicine, but the scientific compound of a regular physician, who has made his profession the study of his life.
4. Because they are not unpleasant to take, nor distasteful to retain, while they are most effective to operate.
5. Because they are recommended as a standard medicine by the regular faculty.
6. Because by keeping the system in a natural state of action, they prevent almost every disease which is incidental to the human frame.
7. Because they are cheap and portable, and will retain all their virtues in full vigor, in any climate, and for any length of time.
8. Because, notwithstanding their simplicity and mildness, they are one of the speediest purgative medicines which has yet been discovered.
9. Because they are an infallible remedy for procuring a good appetite.
10. Because in cases of spleen or despondency, by their healthy influence on the excited state of the body, they have a most happy effect, in calming, and invigorating the mind.
11. Because they effect their cures without the usual attendant of other pills, sickness and griping.
12. Because as well as being an unrivalled purgative of the general system, they are a sovereign remedy for sick head-ache.
13. Because they differ from the majority of medicines, in the fact that the more they are known the more they are approved.
14. Because as their application creates no disability in the system, they may be taken without producing any hindrance to business or the usual pursuits of every day life.
15. Because when once introduced into a family, or a village, they almost immediately take the precedence of all other medicines in general complaints.
16. Because a number of the wonderful cures they have effected, can be substantiated without any undue means being resorted to, to procure invalid testimonials.
17. Because their composition is such, that they are equally applicable to the usual diseases of warm, cold, or temperate climates.
18. Because two, or three, are in general sufficient for a dose—so that, as in the case with the generality of patent medicines—the patient is not compelled to make a meal of them.
19. Because each individual pill is put up under the immediate superintendence of the proprietor, so that no mistake in the composition, or quantity, can possibly occur through the carelessness of a low interested agent.
20. Because they purify the frame without debilitating the system.
21. Because, notwithstanding their immense popularity, no person has ever ventured to raise against them the breath of censure, which would not have been the case, if any could have discovered in them a single flaw to censure at.
22. Because—and this fact is of the utmost importance—ladies in a certain situation may take them, (not more than two or three at a time however) without in the slightest degree increasing the hazard of abortion. Were the virtues of Peter's inestimable pills, confined to this desirable and alone, it would give them a decided advantage over the medicines of all competitors, as in no case is there more danger to be apprehended, or for which so few remedies have been discovered, as the one referred to.
23. Because while they are so efficient in their operations with adults they may at the same time be administered to children and even to infants, in small quantities, half a pill for instance, without the slightest danger.
24. Because their virtues are acknowledged to stand prominent, for their soothing influence upon young ladies while suffering from the usual changes of life, as directed by the laws of Nature.

25. And lastly, because they are acknowledged to be an almost infallible remedy for Biliousness, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Anemia, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Lasciviousness of the Penis, Gleet, Heartburn, Nausea, Distention of the Stomach and Bowels, Flatulency, Habitual Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Stomach, or Biliary Complaints, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a mild but effective medicine may be requisite.  
In short the general voice of the community has decided that **DR. PETER'S** Vegetable Pills, is one of the happiest discoveries of modern days, and altogether unrivalled as a general medicine of bodily afflictions.  
Be careful and acquire for Peter's Vegetable Pills. They are for sale in Charlotte, at the Store of **Williams & Boyd**.  
August 21, 1838. 1834

**POETRY.**  
From the New York American.

**THE BOWL.**  
BY LEWIS C. W. PATTERSON & ARMY.  
Oh! when the bowl—the draught beware  
While smiles but mock the lips of men;  
When fanning high with goblets rare—  
Oh! never touch the goblet then.  
With friends we love, tho' sweet to sip  
The nectar'd juice at close of day,  
Yet first ye not the victim sip  
That wine to cheat, and lure to slay.  
Oh! when the bowl and thou shalt know  
A deeper spell than swims in wine;  
Thy bright life hours of sunset glow,  
Their crimson clouds as briefly shine.  
A few short days in madness past,  
And thou wilt sink unknown to years;  
Without a hope beyond the grave,  
Which moans above thy grave of tears.  
Oh! leave the bowl—if thou art wise  
To shun the path of guilty fame;  
The burning road where anguish lies,  
And perjured honor weeps for shame.  
In after years some cheering ray  
From Virtue's smile will o'er thee spread,  
And thou wilt bless the better way  
Thy erring steps were loth to tread.  
Oh! when the bowl—as they would have  
The poisoned spot were reptiles tread;  
Least widow'd hearts for their blood give—  
For thee, untimely tears be shed.  
Yea! there may be the fearful hour,  
To prove, ere Time hath dimm'd thy brow,  
A sire—and get the witness out  
Of them who weep his broken vow.  
Hast thou a pride whose every sigh  
Deep trembles with the joy it gives?  
Hast thou a child whose mother wild eye  
Lies in the light its father lives?  
Then shun the bowl—the draught beware,  
While smiles but mock the lips of men;  
When fanning high with goblets rare—  
Oh! never touch the goblet then!  
TRANSLATION FROM THE GREEK.  
Oh! when I was some gentle air,  
That when the hours of summer glow  
And lay thy panting bosom bare,  
I might upon that bosom blow!  
Oh! that I were yon blushing flower,  
Which, even now, thy hands have press'd,  
To live, though but for one short hour  
Within the Elysium of thy breast!

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

**Mother of Erskine the Poet.**—There is a remarkable circumstance connected with the history of **Ralph Erskine**, a fact well authenticated in the part of Scotland where his family lived. His mother "died and was buried" some years before he was born. She wore on her finger at the time of her death a rich gold ring, which from some domestic cause or other, was valued by the family. After the body was laid in the coffin, an attempt was made to remove the ring, but the hand and finger were so much swollen that it was impossible. It was proposed to cut off the finger, but the husband's sympathetic feeling revolted at the idea. She was therefore buried with the ring on her finger. The sexton who was aware of the fact, formed a resolution to possess himself of the ring. Accordingly on the same night he opened the coffin. Having no scruples about cutting off the finger of a dead woman, he provided himself with a sharp knife for the purpose. He lifted the stiff arm, and made an incision by the point of the finger. The blood flowed, and the woman arose and sat up in the coffin. The grave digger fled with affright, while the lady made her way from the narrow tunnel and walked back to the door of her dwelling, where she stood without and knocked for admittance. Her husband, who was a minister, sat conversing with a friend. When the knock was repeated, he observed, "were it not that my wife is in her grave, I should say that was her knock!" He arose hastily and opened the door. There stood his dear companion wrapped in her grave clothes and her uplifted hand dropping blood. "My Margaret!" he exclaimed. "The same," said she—"your dear wife, in her own proper person. Do not be alarmed."  
Many, very many, we firmly believe, have been buried alive, but few like her return to tell the tale. The lady in question however, lived seven or eight years after this occurrence, and she became the mother of several children, among whom was **Erskine**, the poet above spoken of.  
A fellow, whose countenance was homely enough to scare the old one, was giving some extra flourishes in a public house, when he was observed by a Yankee, who asked him if he didn't fall into a brook when he was young. "What do you mean, you impertinent scoundrel?" Why, I didn't mean nothing, only you have got such an all-fired crooked mouth, I thought as how you might a fallen in the brook when you was a boy, and your mother hung you up by the mouth to dry.—*Buffalo Star.*  
**The Household Virtues.**—**Franklin** says:—  
Beware of little expenses—a small leak will sink a great ship.

**\$25 REWARD.**  
**RANAWAY** from the household of **John J. Smith**, residing in York District, S. C., near Mann's Ferry, in February, last, a negro boy named **CHARLES**, about 23 years old, about 5 feet 10 in. high, a complexion of a dark mulatto, rather heavy-browed, and black rather than white when spoken to. When he left he was clothed in a brown coat, but he may have changed his apparel since of course. It may be that he has left these parts for Tennessee, but I sometimes think he may be in Maryland. The above reward will be given to any person that will apprehend and bring me said boy, or I will satisfy any gentleman for any information that will lead to his recovery.  
**EDWARD SMITH.**  
Sept. 4, 1838. 4147

**Just Received and for Sale**  
(FOR CASH ONLY) BY  
**WILLIAMS & BOYD, Agents,**  
**GOELICKER'S**  
**MATCHLESS SANATIVE**  
A Medicine of more value to man than the vast mines of Austria, or even the united treasures of our globe—a medicine which is obtained equally from the vegetable, animal and mineral kingdoms, and thus possesses a triax-rot power—a medicine, which, though designed as a remedy for Consumption solely, is pronounced a mysterious influence over many diseases of the human system—a medicine, which begins to be valued by Physicians, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures in many whom they had resigned to the grasp of the INEVITABLE GRAVE.  
DOSE of the Sanative, for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; and for infants, a quarter drop; the directions explaining the manner of taking a half or quarter drop.  
PRICE—Three and one-third six dollars, (\$3.50) per HALF Ounce.  
Charlotte, Aug. 28, 1838. 137

A certificate from three members of the MEDICAL PROFESSION in Germany in Europe.  
We, the undersigned, practitioners of medicine in Germany, are well aware that, by our course, we may forfeit the friendship of some of the faculty, but not of its benevolent members, who are influenced by selfish motives. Though we shall refrain from an expression of our opinion, either of the soundness or unsoundness of Dr. Goelicker's new doctrine, we are happy to say that we deem his Sanative too valuable not to be generally known—or what our eyes behold and our ears hear, we must believe.  
We hereby state, that when Dr. Louis Offici Goelicker first came before the German public, as the pretended discoverer of a new doctrine and a new medicine, we held him in the highest contempt, believing and openly pronouncing him to be a base impostor and the prince of quacks. But, on hearing so much said about the Sanative, against it and for it, we were induced, from motives of curiosity merely, to make trial of its reported virtues upon a number of our most hopeless patients; and we now deem it our bounden duty (even at the expense of our self-interest) publicly to acknowledge its efficacy in curing not only Consumption, but other fearful maladies, which we have heretofore believed to be incurable. Our contempt for the discoverer of this medicine was at once swallowed up in our utter astonishment at their unexpected results; and, as rewards for our abuse of him, we do frankly confess to the world that we believe him a philanthropist, who does honor to the profession and to our country, which gave him birth.  
The recent adoption of this medicine into some of our European hospitals is a sufficient guaranty that it performs all its promises. I needed not our testimony, for wherever it is used, it is its own best witness.  
**HERMAN ETMULLER, M. D.**  
**WALTER VAN GAULT, M. D.**  
**ADOLPHUS WERNER, M. D.**  
Germany, December 10, 1836.

**CAVALRY NOTICE!**  
HEAD-QUARTERS,  
Concord, N. C., Aug. 28, 1838.  
ALL Officers of the Regiment of Cavalry attached to the 11th Brigade and 4th Division of North Carolina Militia, are hereby commanded to parade in Concord, on the 4th of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., equipped for Drill and Court Martial. And on the 5th, with their respective troops, for military exercise and review, precisely at 9 o'clock, A. M.  
By order of **JOHN O. WALLACE, Col. Comd.**  
14177  
**A. N. BARRY, Adj.**

**Land for Sale.**  
THE subscriber offers for sale the plantation where he resides, lying one mile South west of Mill Grove, Cabarrus County, on each side of Clark's Creek, and contains between 550 and 600 acres, well improved, with good plain substantial buildings. The land is all suited for cultivation and in good order—there is also plenty of bottom and meadow land. There is about 200 acres cleared and under cultivation. The place has formerly been in three lots and is well suited for one, two or three families to reside on. Any person wishing to remain in good old North Carolina, will do well to come and examine for themselves, as I am determined to give a good bargain and sell low for Cash. I wait a bid.  
**LEVI HOPE.**  
August 28, 1838. 4116

**NOTICE.**  
ALL those indebted to me by Note or Book account, are requested to come forward and pay before or during the August Court. In my absence Mr. A. R. Briard will attend to my business at my house.  
**W. J. ALEXANDER.**  
June 19, 1838. 4117

**Sheriff Deeds for Sale.**

**Land for Sale.**  
THE subscriber, living in Brunswick County, 12 miles from North in Charlotte, offers for sale the plantation on which he now resides, containing 250 Acres of Land, lying on the waters of Rocky River, about 100 acres under cultivation, 50 or 60 of which are fresh and under good fence. On the premises is a large frame two story dwelling House and other necessary out buildings, a good Apple orchard, meadow ground—and is well watered. Gold has been found on the land, and as far as tested has proved good. Any one wishing to purchase would do well to avail themselves of an opportunity to come and view the land and judge for themselves.  
**JNO. CANON.**  
August 28, 1838. 4115

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,**  
**HECKLENBURG COUNTY,**  
**Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1838.**  
**Taylor & Chaffin,**  
vs.  
**Elam J. Teter.**  
Levied on one Carryall Wagon and harness, three trunks and their contents.  
IT appearing in the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is an inhabitant of said County, Ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, for the said Elam J. Teter to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said County, at the Court-house in Charlotte, on the 1st Monday in October next, and then and there plead or reply, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against him.  
Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 4th Monday of July, A. D. 1838.  
**R. OATES, C. C. C.**  
Price adv. 654.

**Commission Business.**  
THE undersigned, thinking for past years in his line of business (Receiving and Forwarding) given notice that he still continues at his old stand, and has made such preparation as to be perfectly satisfied.  
He will receive and forward cotton as usual according to direction.  
To farmers and merchants who are desirous of shipping their cotton to New York or Charleston he will make liberal advances.  
**FELIX LONG.**  
Cherem, August 15, 1838. 4117

**\$20 REWARD.**  
**RANAWAY** from John McCord, on the 20th of June last, a negro girl named **LUCE**, about 25 years of age, very black, and about five feet high and slender. She is supposed to be in the neighborhood of Gen. McLeary's, on Fox Creek, as he owns her husband, who has some relations belonging to Mr. M. a well known man of Charlotte, also some relations at Alexander Mine, and also some relations at Elbert's mills, 2 miles from Charlotte. Having purchased said girl from said McCord, I will give the above reward to any person that will deliver said girl to me in Charlotte.  
**R. F. BOYD.**  
Charlotte, Aug. 23, 1838. 4115

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,**  
**HECKLENBURG COUNTY,**  
**Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1838.**  
**G. L. Manney, admr. of**  
**Wm. Manney, dec'd.**  
vs.  
**Jas. G. Craig, J. N. Davis and Jas. D. Craig.**  
Levied on a negro woman and 3 children, viz: Eliza, Sarah and Ben.  
IT appearing in the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants are not inhabitants of this State, Ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks, in the Charlotte Journal for the said defendants to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said County, at the Court-house in Charlotte, on the 1st Monday in October next, and then and there plead or reply, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against them.  
Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 4th Monday of July, A. D. 1838.  
**R. OATES, C. C. C.**  
Price adv. 654.

**A NEW COACH & GIG SHOP.**  
THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country, that he has taken the old stand, formerly occupied by Capt. Thos. Dwight, and is now prepared to carry on the Coach Making in its various branches. Having purchased a stock of good materials, seasoned lumber, &c., and having had long experience in the business, he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Every effort on his part shall be used in trying to make his work equal, if not surpass, any made in this section of country.  
All REPAIRING done with neatness and despatch. Also, all kinds of Smith work.  
**CHARLES OVERMAN.**  
April 10, 1838. 4117

**Land for Sale.**  
N. B. Two or three apprentices of good morals and industrious habits, will be taken to the above business, if application be made soon.  
**C. O.**  
If all persons in arrears to the undersigned, on account of subscriptions to the Star, advertising, &c. are promptly requested to make payment.  
If those especially who still remain indebted to the late firm of **Lawrence & Leamy** are kindly appealed to, both by the demands of justice, which they have so long disregarded, and our pressing necessities; and if it is hoped every one who reads this will receive it as addressed to himself INDIVIDUALLY, and settle his account without further delay.  
If persons at a distance may very safely and conveniently send the amount due by the Sheriffs of their respective counties, who will be coming to this City shortly to make their annual returns.  
**THOS. J. LEMAY.**  
Raleigh, August 15, 1838.

**Job Printing**  
Neatly executed at this Office.

**NEW BOOKS.**  
THE following books have been received from the Publishers and are now for sale at the lowest prices.  
**Gold & Silver Lever Watches.**  
Swiss and French Goods.  
Time Pieces & Pendulums.  
Military Goods and Spectacles.  
River Trunks, Pencil Cases, &c.  
with watch materials of all kinds.  
**TROTTER & ALEXANDER.**  
Charlotte, June 5, 1838. 4117

**New Public House in Charlotte.**  
**HECKLENBURG HOTEL.**  
Situated about 150 yards North East of the Court-House.  
THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Hecklenburg and the adjoining counties, and the public generally, that this House, is now open for the reception of  
**Boarders & Travellers.**  
This house has undergone thorough repairs expressly for the purpose now occupied, with the addition of large Stables, which make it very comfortable. He promises that no want of attention shall be withheld to accommodate and please all who may favor him with their custom. His Table shall be furnished with the best the country affords, his Stables attended with faithful servants, his Stables with plenty, and attended with good Outlets, and he hopes by close attention to business and good accommodation, merit a liberal share of the public patronage.  
**W. F. ALEXANDER.**  
Charlotte, April 10, 1838. 4117

**BUTCHERING.**  
THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte that he intends to commence BUTCHERING about the middle of August, and promises to supply the citizens three times a week with good BEEF. He hopes by close attention to business, and the desire to please, to merit a liberal share of patronage.  
**M. A. ALEXANDER.**  
August 1, 1838. 4117

**Genuine Morris Multiculus Chinese Mulberry.**  
THE subscriber having procured the above valuable tree for the culture of silk and for many more uses he will have immediate sale for, offers them for sale to the public. All who wish to engage in the culture of this most valuable article, would do well to make immediate application. As it is likely there will not be an opportunity to supply the demand, as the number is so disposed of is not known, the first application will meet with due attention.  
**JOS. P. FRITHCHARD.**  
Charlotte, July 18, 1838. 4117

**Notice!!**  
TO avoid giving sharp notices, we will just say to the public and those who have so liberally patronized us since we came among you, that we are very much obliged to you. But you will bring in your still greater obligations by calling on and closing your accounts with **CASE**.  
We have still on hand a superior  
**Stock of Goods,**  
which we will sell low, on time to punctual dealers, and still lower to such as pay cash.  
**TAYLOR & CHAFFIN.**  
Charlotte, Jan. 16, 1838. 4117

**Wrapping Paper.**  
IS kept for Sale at Wm. Carson's Store on reasonable terms.  
Oct. 2, 1837. 4117

**WILLIAM W. GRAY'S**  
**INVALUABLE OINTMENT.**  
For Ulcers, Tumors, &c.  
Can now be obtained of the Proprietor, at the Office of the Raleigh Register.  
Single Pot, 1 dollar.—One dozen, 9 dollars.  
**WILLIAM W. GRAY.**  
Raleigh, October 4th, 1838.

**Wrapping Paper.**  
THE subscribers have on hand for sale a supply of good Wrapping Paper.  
**TAYLOR & CHAFFIN.**  
April 11, 1838. 4117